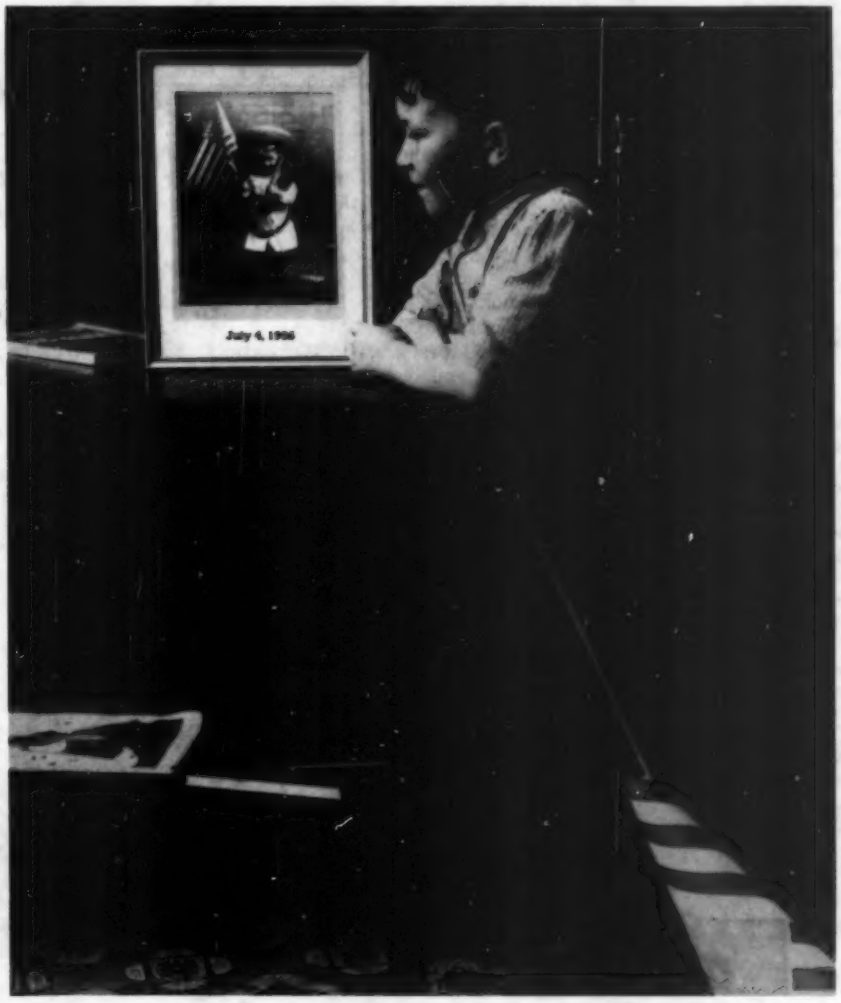
Library of Congress

INFORMATION BULLETIN

Vol. 49, No. 14 Published Biweekly July 2, 1990



Fourth of July Memories

See page 244

Also in This Issue

The Library's Key-Cutts-Turner papers 239

Behind the scenes of Raisa Gorbachev's visit 241

CRS briefs staff on Moscow visit 243

Irish map exhibit 249

Affirmative action coordinator joins the Library 250

Cover

Memories of a July 4th; photo by F.A. Loomis, Emporia, Kans., July 12, 1915.

The *Library of Congress Information Bulletin* is issued biweekly by the Public Affairs Office of the Library of Congress and distributed free of charge to publicly supported libraries and research institutions, academic libraries, learned societies, and allied organizations in the United States.

Comparable institutions and organizations in other countries may arrange to receive the *Bulletin* on an exchange basis by applying in writing to the Library's Exchange and Gift Division. All other correspondence should be addressed to the LC *Information Bulletin*, Public Affairs Office, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540.

Guy Lamolinara, Editor

Library Selects Interns For 1990–1991

The Library of Congress Intern Program Committee has selected 13 persons for the 1990–1991 Intern Program.

The purpose of the Intern Program is to maintain the Library's leadership and its standards of service to Congress and the nation by recruiting and developing individuals who have the demonstrated ability, interest and potential for making significant contributions to the Library.

The new interns will participate in a nine-month program of seminars, rotational work and tours beginning September 4.

From Library Schools: Georgia M. Higley, University of North Carolina; Yolanda Jones, Clark Atlanta; Linda Kost, Rutgers; Angela Lakwete, Wayne State; Allison Level, Emporia State; Michael Neubert, University of Washington; and Judith Robinson, University of Alabama.

From the Library Staff: Martha Hopkins, Federal Research Division, Constituent Services; Eric Johnson, Exchange and Gift Division, Collections Services; Jan Lauridsen, Copyright Examining Division, Copyright Office; Alice Rabinovitz, Congressional Reference Division, Congressional Research Service; J. Mark Sweeney, Photoduplication Service, Constituent Services; and Andrea White, Automation Planning and Liaison Office, Collections Services.

From International Libraries: Gudrun Karlsdottir, Iceland; Kakugyo Catoshi Chiku, Japan; and Dudu Cynthia Fakudze, Swaziland.

LCIB Gets New Editor

Guy Lamolinara, formerly copy editor for the national weekly news magazine *Insight*, became editor of the *Library of Congress Information Bulletin* on May 21.

The *Bulletin*, published biweekly by the Public Affairs Office, is in its 49th year of publication as the official vehicle for news and information about the Library's programs, collections and services.

Before joining the staff of *Insight* in 1986, Mr. Lamolinara worked as the production editor for *Congressional Quarterly* and earlier was managing editor of *Military Market Magazine* for the Army Times Publishing Co.

Born in Cleveland, Mr. Lamolinara is a 1977 graduate of Ohio State University who also holds an M.A. from Ohio State in journalism and political science.

–Nancy F. Bush, Public Affairs Officer

Librarian of Congress Emeritus Daniel J. Boorstin (center) and his wife, Ruth, were greeted by the staff of the Library's Cairo office on February 19.

Another Side to the Creator of the National Anthem

On Sept. 13, 1814, Francis Scott Key visited the British fleet in Chesapeake Bay to secure the release of Dr. William Beanes, who had been captured after the burning of Washington.

Although the release had been secured, Key was held on ship overnight during the shelling of Fort McHenry, one of the forts protecting Baltimore. The next morning, he was so glad to see the American flag still waving over the fort that he began writing a poem for the occasion.

The rest of course is history, and the "Star Spangled Banner," first published as "Defense of Fort McHenry," was born.

Mrs. Richard M. Cutts of The Plains, Va., has donated a small but interesting collection of papers from the Key, Cutts and Turner families to the Library's Manuscript Division. The collection, which consists of approximately 100 manuscript items, largely correspondence, for the period 1808–1964, and a folder of nonmanuscript material, shows another side to the writer of the national anthem.

The 10 Key letters confirm in a striking way the general view of Key as a man of warm domestic feelings who was also mild, respectful and religious.

Mrs. Cutts was married to the great-great grandson of Key. But it was not her husband who satisfied her curiosity about the famous songwriter. "My husband wasn't a bit interested in genealogy," says Mrs. Cutts. Rather, "an elderly cousin of my husband's talked to me" about Key.

In fact, Mrs. Cutts, who is a part of the Adams family and has donated Adams family papers to the Library as well, jokes that she used to tell her husband, "I know more about your family than mine."

It was Mrs. Cutts's experience with the Adams papers that led her to donate the Key-Cutts-Turner papers. "I got so involved in giving the Adams papers to the Library, and liked the people I'd worked with, that I decided to give the Key papers to the Library too," she says.

The principals involved in the letters are of course Francis Scott Key (1779–1843), a prominent Washington lawyer; Richard Cutts (1771–1845), who served from 1801 to 1813 as a congressman from Saco, Mass. (now in Maine), and as second comptroller of the U.S. Treasury from 1817 to 1829; and Daniel Turner (1796–1860), of Warren County, N.C., a West Point graduate who served one term as a U.S. representative in 1827–29, and became the superintending engineer of the construction of public works at the Mare Island Navy Yard, Calif., when that site was established in 1854.

Key regretted that he must soon leave his "tree-planting, spring-digging & pipe-laying operations [at the family's country home] & go down to bore and be bored by Clients[,] Clerks & Congressmen."

But Anna Key Turner is the figure on whom the collection focuses. Born in 1811, she was the fifth of 11 children born to Francis Scott Key and his wife, Mary Tayloe Key. Anna married Daniel Turner in February 1829 and moved to his plantation, Woodly, near Warrenton, N.C.

Of the 10 letters written by Francis Scott Key, eight are addressed to Anna and two to her husband. Similarly, 30 letters by Daniel Turner are addressed to Anna, generally at times when she was visiting her parents' home in Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, or the family's Maryland country seat, Terra Rubra, near Taneytown.

The Cutts Papers appear to have entered the collection as a result of the marriage of Anna Key Turner's daughter, Emily, to Richard M. Cutts, the congressman's grandson.

The letters of Francis Scott Key form the centerpiece of the collection, due not only to his prominence as the creator of our national anthem but also because of the extreme scarcity of letters written by him.

Shortly after Anna Key married Daniel Turner, her father advised her to "often think of the great duties" she had undertaken and to remember that those duties could not be fulfilled "but by seeking continual help from God."

An Episcopalian and a lay reader at St. John's Church in Georgetown, Key soon had occasion to draw upon the spiritual resources his religion provided him. On June 26, 1836, he wrote a long letter to Anna in which he told of the death of her brother, Daniel, killed in a duel. The result of an old quarrel with a fellow midshipman, John H. Sherburne, the duel took place on a farm in Prince George's County, not far from the bridge over the eastern branch of the Potomac, now called the Anacostia River.

(Cont. on p. 240)

A View of the Bombardment of Fort McHenry, *September 13, 1814; photo courtesy of the Peale Museum/Baltimore City Life Museums*

Key *(Cont. from p. 239)*

Daniel had thought the quarrel was at an end but was called upon to give Sherburne satisfaction, and "without time to consider, & without any one to consult with," he went with a cousin "to the place where he fell." A newspaper account indicated that two rounds were fired and that young Key, after being struck in the right side, died in about a half hour.

To the father this was a "most awful dispensation," but in the face of it he declared he would endeavor "to see even in the dark & mysterious providence, the chastening hand of our Heavenly father & be enabled to say 'thy will be done.'"

At another time, Key discussed Protestant Episcopal affairs in North Carolina with his son-in-law, Daniel Turner. Levi Silliman Ives (1797–1867) had become bishop of North Carolina in June 1831, succeeding John Stark Ravenscroft (1772–1830).

Ravenscroft, as the first bishop of North Carolina, had attained considerable standing with more influential classes of the state and is credited with giving the church there a conservative cast. This was not altogether to the liking of Francis Scott Key, who, in assessing Bishops Ives and Ravenscroft, wrote:

"With the Revd. Mr. Ives I am not personally acquainted, but I hope there will be a wide difference between his course and that of your late Bishop. He may be a High Churchman & High enough, & too high, & yet far below Bishop Ravenscroft.—I had no doubt of Bishop Ravenscroft's piety—from all I hear of him I have no doubt as to that of Mr. Ives—yet I think the high church principles are calculated to injure a man's usefulness & to put his own piety in peril."

"High church" views were in time put forth by Bishop Ives, who, having become influenced by the Oxford Movement, eventually resigned his see and joined the Catholic Church.

Key especially enjoyed the times spent with family members at Terra Rubra. In November 1842 he was in a reflective mood and wrote of the beauties of Maryland's Indian summer. He regretted that he must soon leave his "tree-planting, spring-digging & pipe-laying operations & go down to bore and be bored by Clients[,] Clerks & Congressmen." He hoped, however, that before long he might be able to "throw off some of [his] burdens" and have more time for his family.

But that was not to be. In a little more than two months Francis Scott Key died suddenly of pleurisy and pneumonia at the Baltimore home of his daughter Elizabeth. Elizabeth's husband, Charles Howard, the son of Revolutionary War hero John Eager Howard, broke the news to Anna.

There had been no "opportunity whatever for conversation" with her father, who had been unable to express any of his feelings toward members of the family, present or absent. Howard felt this had been for the best, because such a parting, "to one of his great tenderness of feeling," would have been "painful in the extreme."

Also included in the collection are a few examples of Francis Scott Key's poetry, in his hand, a commonplace book kept by Ellen Key Turner, into which have been copied several poems written by Key, and one letter from Richard Rush to Key, dated Feb. 29, 1829.

The remainder of the collection consists of letters of Richard Cutts, letters from Daniel Turner to his wife, Anna Key Turner, and two social notes written by Stephen Decatur.

—John McDonough,
Manuscript Division

Portions of this article are from Library of Congress Acquisitions, Manuscript Division, 1985.

Staff Gave LC a Success May 31

Up until the last minute, library staff were readying the exhibit cases. . . .

Can big bureaucracies move fast when the occasion demands?

Two weeks ago, as the Bush-Gorbachev summit occurred, the Library of Congress showed off its capabilities when an exhibit of 30 richly illustrated Russian manuscripts—most of them never before seen outside the Soviet Union—went on display in the Jefferson Building's Great Hall. Five of the items were from the Library's own Slavic collections.

Under the glare of TV lights, Raisa Gorbachev, wife of Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev, proudly opened the exhibit on Thursday, May 31, as one of the summit-related events.

But nothing was easy; the books and manuscripts themselves did not arrive from Moscow until Tuesday, May 22, and official confirmation of Mrs. Gorbachev's impending visit was slow in coming.

"I am always proud of the Library," Librarian of Congress James H. Billington said later. "But I was never prouder than when I saw the staff coping with the tight deadlines, with the Soviets and with all the unusual complexities and frequent surprises surrounding the Russian exhibit and Mrs. Gorbachev's visit. Smart people worked together to give the Library a big public success on May 31, and they deserve recognition."

How did the Library staff pull it off?

There are many facets of this story; *The Bulletin* will cover the Big Two. First, the Library staff and the pains they took to make sure that this much-publicized event came off smoothly and, second, the story behind the scenes: the negotiations conducted by Abby Smith in Moscow to get the exhibit items for the Library.

The real genesis probably reaches back to the 1960s, according to Abby Smith, a specialist in Russian cultural history in the Librarian's Office. At that time, Dr. Billington was doing research in Leningrad on a book. He got to know Dmitry S. Likhachev, the dean of the study of old Russian literature, and a specialist in the manuscripts of the Old Believers, a branch of the Russian Orthodox Church that split off in the mid-17th century.

"Dr. Billington has always had an interest in the religious traditions of Russia, especially [for the period of] the 17th century," said Ms. Smith. Last November Dr. Billington made contact with the Old Believers while in Moscow. He saw the beautiful icons in the Church of the Intercession and heard about Old Believers books and manuscripts that were still in private hands. He returned to the Library determined to try to put together an exhibit of these rare treasures.

The Librarian asked a small team of specialists in Russian culture at the Library to follow up on the exhibit idea. They were Declan Murphy, Abby Smith and Irene Steckler of the Librarian's Office, and Harold Leich of the European Division. Mr. Murphy had to drop out to pursue another project, but the others continued to work throughout the spring to try to get funding for the exhibit and to

(Cont. on p. 242)

. . . while upstairs, preparations were being made in the Southwest Gallery.

Cocurators Abby Smith and Vladimir Budaragin give final approval.

Exhibit *(Cont. from p. 241)*
communicate with various sources in the Soviet Union.

On April 6 the summit between the superpower leaders was announced, and industrialist Armand Hammer showed a willingness to support a simultaneous exhibit at the Library. "Get on a plane to Moscow, Abby," directed Dr. Billington, "and go see what they have."

Although the Soviet Embassy promised to expedite Ms. Smith's visa application, it was not approved until April 23. The following day, she flew to the Soviet capital, not knowing whom she would be meeting, how she could get to see the Old Believers manuscripts or even whether she would have a place to sleep that night.

Meanwhile, back at the Madison Building, Roberta Stevens of Cultural Affairs joined the Library's "Russia team" just before her colleague departed. Her role was to make sure things got done. She and Irene Steckler kept in touch with Ms. Smith during her Moscow negotiations, relaying messages to and from Dr. Billington, often in the middle of the night, Moscow time.

Ms. Stevens said the attitude was: "We will make it happen; we *can* do it."

May was a busy time:

May 5—Ms. Smith faxes to Gene Roberts, assistant head of Interpretive Programs, measurements of the books she has seen. He draws up a "footprint" of each of the books, from which the exhibits specialists can design the showcases. Mr. Roberts had originally told Abby Smith he had to have the books by April if he was to install the exhibit by May 31.

In the end, he had only nine days.

Irene Burnham, who had just taken office as the new director of Interpretive Programs, said of her staff, "I'm really impressed that we were able to create, not only the major interpretive labels and descriptive object labels of each book, but to prepare the entire display in so short a time."

May 9—Ms. Smith, having completed her negotiations with the Soviets, returns to Washington, but without a signed contract.

May 17—Special Events coordinators Nancy Mitchell and Kim Moden start to compile guest lists for the reception for Mrs. Gorbachev, in the event that her prospective visit to the Library is confirmed. Names for the guest list also come from Armand Hammer; his $75,000 will pay for the reception as well as the exhibit.

May 22—The books arrive from the Soviet Union in the care of Vladimir Budaragin, chief archivist of the Institute of Russian Literature at the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, and Nikolai Dyuzhev of the Ministry of Culture's Department of Foreign Relations. Ms. Smith and Tambra Johnson, registrar for Interpretive Programs, meet the plane, along with a customs officer.

An outside contractor begins to fabricate the bases for the exhibit cases.

May 23—Margaret Brown of the Conservation Office helps Tambra Johnson uncrate all the books, with Vladimir Budaragin and Abby Smith standing by. Since condition reports did not accompany the books, it was extremely important that detailed notes be made on the status of each volume.

Each of the page openings is verified with Mr. Budaragin, and then Ms. Johnson and Ms. Brown prepare the condition reports. Tom Albro of the Conservation Office joins the team to assess the fragility of the bindings and determine the angle of opening appropriate for each volume. The amount of light—footcandle levels—is also decided, based on the inks and pigments used in the manuscripts.

Ms. Brown recalls that although they were working under the pressure of time, "it was really quite thrilling." The books "are just beautiful."

The Interpretive Programs shop begins the process of making the cradles for the books ("simple and quick," according to Gene Roberts); and on the sixth floor of the Madison Building, Ms. Moden and Ms. Mitchell get word at 4:30 p.m. that Mrs. Gorbachev's visit to the Library is officially "on."

May 24—During the morning Printing and Processing produces

750 embossed invitations to the reception; by day's end, all congressional invitations are delivered by special couriers. Some 250 other local invitations are delivered that day as well, with the rest being couriered on Friday, May 25. Only 50–60 invitations are mailed.

May 25—Ms. Smith is working on briefing papers for Marilyn Quayle, meeting with Special Events and Public Affairs, coordinating details with the cultural attache at the Soviet Embassy, meeting with Secret Service and LC security, as well as drafting the introductory text for the exhibit brochure.

May 29—Mrs. Quayle spends the morning at a briefing on the LC treasures she will be showing to Mrs. Gorbachev on Thursday. Exhibit cases are being installed

May 31—Over in the the Jefferson Building, the florists, caterers and sound men are fussing. The platform is readied with seats for the guests of honor.

All activity takes place under the watchful eyes of the Secret Service. Downstairs, Interpretive Programs specialists are finishing the assembly of the exhibit.

A few feet away, at the main entrance to the Jefferson, a phalanx of white-shirted security men has arrived with suitcases. Presto. A metal detector is set up inside the door, as tourists watch.

"How many Secret Service officers have been assigned to this detail?" the commanding officer is asked. "I'm afraid I can't tell you, ma'am."

The security sweep with dogs begins just a half-hour behind schedule. Twenty Library volunteers take their places at the guest check-in desk and throughout the building. All is in readiness; the staff of the Library has made possible a major event, seen around the world on TV, in a time frame that many would have said was impossible. The only major public event for Mrs. Gorbachev held during the summit in Washington, it drew 575 guests.

The last word is from Irene Steckler, a member of the original coordinating team: What was accomplished "showed how essential a team effort is to make things happen in the Library. . . . You really had to be able to rely on people from throughout the Library. That's what really made it happen."

—Helen Dalrymple

CRS Briefs LC Staff on Visit to Soviet Union

Three Congressional Research Service specialists and their director met with interested Library staff on June 7 to describe their May trip to the Soviet Union.

Joseph E. Ross, director of the Congressional Research Service; Stanley Bach, Congressional Research Service senior specialist; Stuart D. Goldman, specialist on Soviet affairs and U.S.-Soviet relations; and Jeffrey C. Griffith, deputy assistant director for automation, spoke in the Mumford Room. Their trip was an exchange visit resulting from CRS having hosted Soviet officials here in February.

During their stay in Moscow they had the opportunity to meet Nikolai Rubtsov, head of the Supreme Soviet Secretariat; professor L.V. Skvortsov, deputy director of the Institute of Scientific Information for Social Sciences; V.F. Yakovlev, minister of justice; G.S. Tarazeich, chairman of the Commission on Nationality Policy and Relations for the Supreme Soviet; and R.N. Nishanov, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities for the Supreme Soviet.

Some of the meetings were held at the Secretariat's Department on Economic Development and Social and Cultural Affairs, its Department on Foreign Relations and the State Committee on Statistics. The delegation also visited the Information Service Library and computer center and the Lenin State Library and witnessed a parade in celebration of the 45th anniversary of the Victory in the Great Patriotic War.

The CRS speakers said the Soviets showed great interest in establishing permanent relations regarding programs involving information, database and personnel exchanges.

—R.J. Lerz Jr.

Joseph Ross (left) meets Rafik Nishanov, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities, one of the two chambers of the Supreme Soviet, during his visit to Moscow.

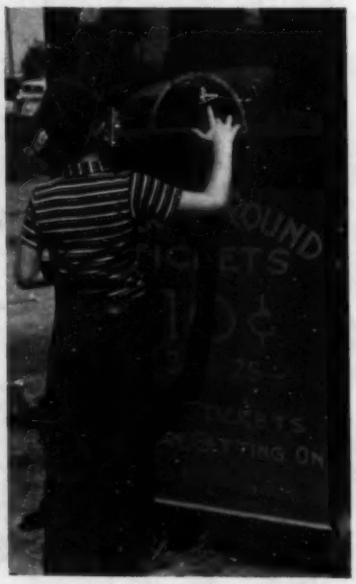
Celebration amid War and the Depression

These photographs of local Fourth of July celebrations, taken from 1938 to 1941, are from the collections of the Library's Prints and Photographs Division. They were taken by the Photographic Section of the Farm Security Administration, led by Roy E. Stryker.

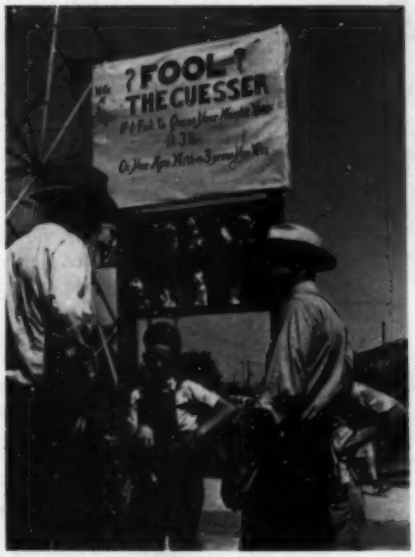
Some of the early photographs, taken under the auspices of the Resettlement Administration, have become synonymous with Americans during the Depression. After the transfer of the agency to the Department of Agriculture and its renaming, however, the scope of the photographs broadened to include details of life in small towns across America.

In a letter written in 1939 to Russell Lee, one of the photographers in the field, Stryker said, "We particularly need more things on the cheery side." These photos represent that side of America in the months before the Second World War.

—Pam van Ee



(Clockwise from top left) Fourth of July roadside stand, by John Vachon, Milwaukee, (vicinity) Wis., July 1941; carnival feature, by Russell Lee, Vale, Ore., July 4, 1941; interlude after watching the parade, by Russell Lee, Vale, Ore., July 4, 1941; float in the parade, by Russell Lee, Vale, Ore., July 4, 1941; Fourth of July picnic, by Marion Post Wolcott, St. Helena Island, S.C., July 1939; farm boy buying tickets for a carnival ride, by Russell Lee, Vale, Ore., July 4, 1941


? FOOL ?
THE GUESSER

HE'S OUR UNCLE

☐ **Four Library Publications Selected as "Notable Documents 1989":** Four of the 19 federal documents chosen for the seventh annual "Notable Documents" list by the Notable Documents Panel of the American Library Association's Government Documents Round Table are Library of Congress publications.

Prepared each year to promote the acquisition of government publications by libraries and their use by patrons, the list "also serves to recognize the individuals and agencies involved in producing these sources of information, pleasure and inspiration."

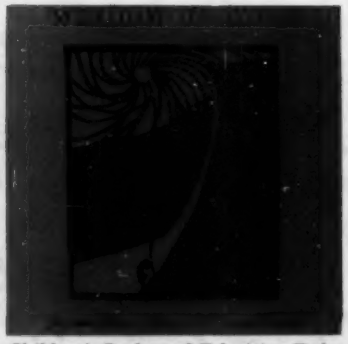
The Library publications selected for the 1989 "Notable Documents" list are: *Generations Past: A Selected List of Sources for Afro-American Genealogical Research* by Sandra M. Lawson, softcover (stock no. 030-001-00129-6), 1988, $4.50.

Medieval and Renaissance Manuscript Books in the Library of Congress: A Descriptive Catalog by Svato Schutzner. Vol. 1 *Bible, Liturgy, Books of Hours* (stock no. 030-001-00112-1), 1989-, $62.

Respectfully Quoted: A Dictionary of Quotations Requested from the Congressional Research Service edited by Suzy Platt (stock no. 030-001-00116-4), 1989, $29.

Russia Looks at America: The View to 1917 by Robert V. Allen (stock no. 030-001-00128-8), $20.

☐ **Library Publishes Symposium Papers:** *Window on Japan: Japanese*



Children's Books and Television Today is a compilation of the papers presented at a symposium by the same name at the Library of Congress November 18-19, 1987.

Illustrated with the striking paper cuts of Japanese artist Mitsumasa Anno, the 44-page softcover book was edited by Sybille A. Jagusch, chief of the Children's Literature Center

Papers included in the volume discuss the Japanese child in a changing world, children's book publishing in Japan, educational television for children in Japan and editing the works of Mitsumasa Anno.

The final paper in *Windows on Japan*, "The Japanese Children's Book Collection at the Library of Congress," is based on the work of Tayo Shima, whose 57-page bibliography (also illustrated by Mitsumasa Anno) of these children's books (the largest such collection outside Japan) was published by the Library during the 1987 symposium.

"The symposium left us with sharpened perceptions, not the least of which came from the satisfaction derived from goals shared and the heightened awareness of our common humanity," wrote Sybille Jagusch in her preface.

She said recently, "I think that this publication is one of the best things we have done in the Center."

Windows on Japan is available from the Superintendent of Documents (stock no. 030-000-00221-1) or from the Library's Sales Shop for $3.

—Helen Dalrymple

State Centers for the Book Hold Annual Meeting

Representatives from 22 of the Center for the Book's 23 affiliated state centers participated in an all-day idea exchange and annual meeting in the Library's Mumford Room on April 23.

Center for the Book director John Cole moderated the discussion and announced the approval of three new state centers (Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey). Major topics included the "1991—The Year of the Lifetime Reader" campaign; National Book Week 1991; ways of involving all parts of a state's "community of the book" in a state center's activities; fund-raising; and means of sharing or replicating each other's projects.

Some of the projects described included: events honoring authors (Kansas, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin); Raise-a-Lifetime Reader Kits (Florida); book awards (Oklahoma); literacy landmark designations (Florida, Illinois); international programs (Colorado, Illinois, Minnesota, Oregon); traveling exhibits (Colorado, Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Texas); book collecting (Florida, Michigan, Rhode Island); television or radio projects (California, Florida, Kansas); publishing (Florida, Illinois, Michigan, Oregon, Texas); summer reading programs (Arizona, Connecticut); children's book events (Arizona, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Washington); intergenerational reading (Washington); and events promoting the 1991 White House Conference on Libraries and Information Science (Colorado, Connecticut, Michigan, Minnesota).

At the end of the day, the representatives were special guests at the Library's National Library Week reception, which was hosted by the Center for the Book and supported in part by Baker & Taylor. Over 1,500 library supporters and librarians attended the reception.

House Panel Considers Two Copyright Amendments

Is a nursing home a "home" in the copyright sense for those who live in it? This was the lead question at an April 5 hearing before the House Subcommittee on Courts, Intellectual Property and the Administration of Justice.

Register of copyrights Ralph Oman testified on H.R. 3158, a bill introduced by Rep. Benjamin Cardin (D-Md.) that would add a new exemption to the public performance right by amending section 110 of the Copyright Act.

"If the law in its wisdom has granted license-free viewing to you and to me in our living rooms," asked Sen. William Roth, "then why are the common rooms of nursing homes different? The common room is their living room."

The proposed legislation would permit the public showing of a work by means of a videocassette if the viewing occurs in a hospital, nursing home or similar long-term health facility and if no direct charge is made for the showing and it is not further transmitted.

An identical bill, S. 1557, was introduced in the Senate by William Roth (R-Del.).

A stimulus for this bill came when Sen. Roth received a letter from the residents of the Emily P. Bissell Hospital, a state-run nursing care facility. "The Emily P. Bissell Hospital is our home," they wrote. "It is not by choice that we are here, but we are, and our lives are now changed in many, many ways." Watching movies "would certainly bring us a lot of pleasure, and we do not see how this type of situation should be defined as a 'public showing' as the law currently sees it."

"If the law in its wisdom has granted license-free viewing to you and to me in our living rooms," asked Sen. Roth, "then why are the common rooms of nursing homes different? The common room is their living room. The policy for us ought to be the policy for them."

The Register noted in his testimony that an argument for creation of a hospital exemption carries considerable emotional weight. "The American population is 'graying,' and the senior demographic group is growing faster than any other." The Copyright Office would support the legislation provided that some clarifying language be inserted to ensure that a health care facility not place a hidden charge in patients' bills for showing videocassettes of films and still claim an exemption.

Mr. Oman also acknowledged that if the Motion Picture Licensing Corporation (MPLC) continues to offer low licensing fees to health care facilities, then this is an alternative that should be seriously considered. He emphasized that Congress may conclude that an exemption for these institutions is a modest limitation on the rights of copyright owners in order to ease the burden of health care patients, but this legislation should not serve as a precedent for further amendment of the public performance right.

Timothy Boggs, vice president of Time Warner Inc., endorsed the aim of providing motion picture entertainment to patients in nursing homes; however, he believes this can be accomplished without "injuring the integrity of our copyrights or setting a precedent that could have serious adverse consequences for copyright law around the world."

To satisfy both these concerns, Mr. Boggs announced that Warner Bros. "will not require a public performance license from any nursing home that provides long-term or permanent care."

He added that Paramount Pictures, Columbia Pictures Entertainment Inc., Buena Vista Distribution Inc., MCA Inc., Orion Pictures and Turner Home Entertainment have adopted similar policies.

Because film producers and distributors will not require a public performance license from nursing homes, Mr. Boggs said that the problems that led to the introduction of H.R. 3158 no longer exist. He asked that Congress "postpone any further consideration of the pending legislation and see if the private sector proposals are successful."

Opposing H.R. 3158 was Peter Kuyper of the MPLC. The MPLC is a recently formed independent copyright licensing service exclusively authorized by motion picture studios to grant "umbrella licenses" to organizations and institutions for public showings of home videocassettes.

In Mr. Kuyper's view, the MPLC, through its one-year license and single fee structure, would encourage the use of home videocassettes in places such as nursing homes in a manner that is "under the copyright law—not outside of it."

Warner Bros. "will not require a public performance license from any nursing home that provides long-term or permanent care," a policy that many other film studios have adopted.

Mr. Kuyper raised the specter of potentially dangerous international implications far beyond the intended scope of the legislation. Such an exemption, he stressed, may be in violation of the Berne Convention, a copyright treaty organization the United States joined in 1989.

Subcommittee Chairman Robert Kastenmeier (D-Wis.) listened to arguments on whether the solution should be by legislation to amend the copyright law or through negotiated agreements between the interested parties. —Peter Vankevich

Panel Weighs Copyright For Federal Software

A House subcommittee on April 26 heard arguments about whether the 1976 Copyright Act should be amended to allow copyright for works of the U.S. government, specifically software produced by federal employees.

Register of Copyrights Ralph Oman explained the historic justification for the prohibition, but acknowledged that today's highly competitive global economy may warrant consideration of a change in the law.

"The historic justification for the prohibition of federal copyright stems from our notions of open government and First Amendment rights; also, some argue that taxpayers pay once for government-funded works and should not pay a second time through copyright royalties," Mr. Oman told the subcommittee.

The software now produced by the federal government is in the public domain and is quite valuable. Foreign governments, foreign companies and some American companies have made small changes in the software, repackaged it and sold it for a profit. Copyright protection would discourage such practices.

"The Copyright Office is not opposed to such changes," the Register said. "It may well be that federal employees will be more highly motivated to create valuable software if they know they will reap financial rewards by doing so."

Either the Federal Technology Transfer Act or the 1976 Copyright Act might be amended to effect the needed changes.

"We would prefer amendment of the Copyright Act to avoid conflicting interpretations of the policies embodied in the copyright law in comparison to technology transfer law," Mr. Oman said.

—Jim Rocca

Harold Leich, European Division; Irene Steckler, Librarian's Office; Nick Thorner, Order Division; and Mikhail Levner, director of the Moscow office, look over materials from the Soviet Union that Mr. Levner had shipped to the Library before his visit.

Library of Congress Opens New Acquisitions Office In Moscow

The Library of Congress now has "its man in Moscow" in the person of Mikhail Levner, a Soviet automation librarian who will be working out of the Library of Natural Sciences, which is part of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences.

Mr. Levner's job is to acquire publications in the Soviet Union that the Library is not able to get through the usual channels. Rather than replace existing arrangements of the Order Division or Exchange and Gift, Mr. Levner will provide an additional link in the acquisitions chain.

Dr. Levner is one of several representatives contracted by the Order Division to improve acquisition of hard-to-get publications. Whereas overseas offices are run by U.S. directors, and catalog and microformat publications as well as acquire them, the Moscow office is staffed by nationals only and devotes its efforts solely to acquisitions.

With the advent of *glasnost* and *perestroika* in the Soviet Union, the publishing scene is much more diverse than it was in the past. Ephemera and unofficial (nongovernmental but legal) publications—in the areas of politics, literature, poetry and religion—are the kinds of materials that Levner will seek out.

The output of Soviet publishing cooperatives is increasing daily; yet this activity is so new that much of it is not well organized and the publications are difficult to acquire. Having Mr. Levner on the scene and in touch with the sources on a regular basis will ease acquisitions considerably. Mr. Levner will also travel around the Soviet Union to acquire materials in languages other than Russian.

Mikhail Levner visited the Library recently for two weeks of training to give him a better idea of the kinds of materials the Library wants him to acquire in the Soviet Union. He also had an opportunity to learn more about overall operations.

—Helen Dalrymple

Unusual Dedication Is Behind Irish Map Exhibit and Catalog

Any exhibit prepared at the Library of Congress—from a small case exhibit in one of the reading rooms to a major exhibition like "The American Journalist"—requires an enormous amount of staff research and preparation.

The story behind "The Emerald Isle in Maps" exhibit is unusual even for the Library, because it is the story not only of the dedication and persistence of senior map reference librarian Patrick E. Dempsey, but also of the efforts of three volunteers who began work in 1980 on a project to identify and catalog the Geography and Map Division's Irish maps, atlases and nautical charts. The exhibit will be on view in the corridor outside the division's reading room until mid-October.

Volunteers Eileen and Ken McConnell and Barbara O'Brien met each other through their fascination with Irish history and genealogy.

When Eileen McConnell retired from her job she had the time to pursue her interest in Irish genealogy and began teaching an adult education course in genealogy.

She brought her students to the Geography and Map Division to introduce them to the sources available there for research in ethnic genealogy. In the course of guiding her students through the map collections, she got to know Pat Dempsey, senior reference librarian in the division, and they discussed how the Library's Irish map and atlas collection could be made more accessible to the public.

One thing led to another, and soon Eileen McConnell, her husband, Ken, and their friend Barbara O'Brien began coming to the Library on a regular basis to help Mr. Dempsey compile a comprehensive catalog of more than 12,000 Irish items in the division. The catalog based on their work, the first ever prepared by the division on a single country other than the United States, will be published later this year.

The idea for the exhibit grew out of the work on the catalog, and the four enthusiasts agreed to work together to select the most appropriate maps for "The Emerald Isle in Maps." As the deadline for the opening drew nearer, the volunteers began coming into the Library to work four days a week, instead of their normal six-hour day every Tuesday.

With the remarks of the Librarian of Congress and the ambassadors of Great Britain and Ireland at the opening reception for the exhibit on Feb. 6, the four cocurators saw the culmination of their 10-year effort.

"We all brought our own talents to the project," said Eileen McConnell. "The most privileged part was being allowed to go into the vault."

Barbara O'Brien echoed those sentiments. She said that "just being allowed to handle the vault materials" was one of the greatest pleasures of working on the map project. And she added, "I have broadened my knowledge of lots of things."

So dedicated was this group of four to ferreting out the best resources for the study of Ireland, that they purchased a set of microfiche of the complete British Ordnance Survey of Ireland prepared between 1833 and 1846, which the Library did not own. Once acquisitions specialists in the division saw the fiche, however, they realized the set should be part of the Library's collections. They soon purchased it from the four cocurators, because it was no longer available.

Tuesdays still find the McConnells and Barbara O'Brien working at one of the tables in the reading room. Their current project is to assist Ronald Grim, head of the Reference and Bibliography Section of Geography and Map, compile the carto-bibliographic information on the maps and atlases to be included in "A World of Names," an exhibition celebrating the 100th anniversary of the Board on Geographic Names, which opens at the Library early in September. —Helen Dalrymple

Patrick Dempsey (from left); Sir Antony Acland, British ambassador to the United States; and Padraic N. MacKernan, Ireland's ambassador to the United States, look at one of the exhibit's atlases.

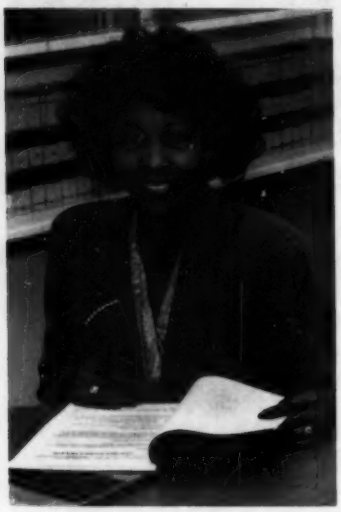
Affirmative Action Coordinator Joins Library

Denise A. Banks, the new affirmative action coordinator, says her main goal at the Library is "to make a difference."

Ms. Banks, who joined the staff May 14, will play a key role in implementing the new Multiyear Affirmative Action Plan, covering 1990–92, being negotiated with the employee unions.

During the past 5½ years, Ms. Banks was the equal opportunity branch chief at the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Md. She also was project manager for the NIH multiyear affirmative employment program, conducted studies and surveys to identify barriers to equal opportunity, participated in personnel management evaluation to identify EEO problems and their causes, and developed workshops, conferences and special programs.

Ms. Banks also informally resolved disputes between employees and managers, thus avoiding potential discrimination complaints and costly litigation.



Denise Banks wants "to make a difference" at the Library.

"We can't wait until we actually implement the plan," she says. "We are going to do everything we can to make it work because it is the right thing to do for the Library."

Ms. Banks joined NIH in 1981 as a program analyst in the Office of the Director, Division of Equal Opportunity. Previously, she was a program analyst at the Health Resources Administration, Bureau of Health Professions in Hyattsville, Md.

She also was a program analyst at the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development in Rockville, Md. While at the Day Care Coordinating Council of Essex County, N.J., she served as its executive director from 1974 to 1978 and as assistant director from 1973 to 1974.

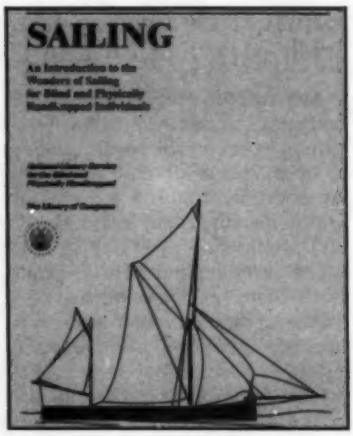
Ms. Banks received a master of arts degree in 1975 from Montclair State College in Upper Montclair, N.J. A National Merit Scholar, she graduated with a bachelor's degree in 1971 from Occidental College in Los Angeles, Calif. She is currently enrolled in the University of Southern California master's degree program in public administration.

A California native and the daughter of a librarian, Ms. Banks is enthusiastic about the challenges presented by her appointment at the Library. She says that the proposed Multiyear Affirmative Action Plan is "ambitious and comprehensive" and she is working to begin its implementation. —Pam van Ee

Sailing for Blind and Physically Handicapped

Sailing: An Introduction to the Wonders of Sailing for Blind and Physically Handicapped Individuals is the fourth in a series of leisure pursuit bibliographic booklets to be published by the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (NLS) at the Library of Congress.

The booklet features "Sailing in Tall Ships" by a blind sailor who has been involved with boats and ships since 1978, as well as an article about sailing small boats by Charles Leonard, a blind yachtsman. Books on recorded cassette, on disc and in braille are listed and annotated for adult and children's fiction and nonfiction categories. The booklet cites other printed materials available on sailing and details activities and organizations, including classes, programs and associations.



According to Frank Kurt Cylke, director of NLS, the concept of introductory bibliographic handbooks was inspired by professor Antun Lastric of the Union of the Blind of Croatia, who devoted his professional efforts to encouraging participation in leisure pursuits by blind and physically handicapped individuals.

The first booklet in the series was *Birding*, followed by *Fishing* and *Swimming*. NLS plans to publish one leisure pursuit booklet each year.

Sailing is available upon request from the Reference Section, National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, Washington, DC 20542. It is currently available in large print and will soon be available in recorded flexible disc and in braille. *Birding, Fishing* and *Swimming* are available in large print, disc and braille.

LC to Publish New Resource Guides

The first in a new series of resource guides to the Library's collections will be published in time for researchers conducting investigations into the Age of Discovery.

Keys to the Encounter focuses on Columbus's voyage to the New World and is the first in a new series of subject guides to the collections of the Library planned by the Publishing Office. It is being prepared by Louis De Vorsey, historical geographer and professor emeritus at the University of Georgia.

The guide, scheduled to be published in 1992, will cover the period from about 1450 to 1600, with approximately 125 pages of text and some 40 to 60 illustrations.

One of Dr. De Vorsey's intentions for the guide is to provide a new perspective on what he calls "the encounter" between the native indigenous peoples of the New World and the Europeans, like Columbus, from the Old World. This, he notes, is a more appropriate description of what occurred—a series of multicultural encounters set against a global canvas, rather than the more commonly expressed "discovery" of existing New World cultures by Europeans from the Old World.

A sample of some of the chapter headings: "Worlds Apart: The Real and Perceived Worlds of c. 1450," "Before Columbus: Early Contacts Between the Worlds," "A New World Emerges: Exploration and Cartography" and "A World to Explore, Enter and Exploit: The Opening of the Seventeenth Century."

According to the Library's director of publishing, Dana J. Pratt, the new series of guides will all follow the same general format, with 150 to 200 pages of text and some 50 illustrations. Pratt thinks the guides, written in a clear and direct style, will be of interest to "the buff" as well as to the scholar, and that they will direct researchers to unexpected resources in the Library that will be useful to them.

Poet Laureate Consultant in Poetry Howard Nemerov joins the nieces of Marianne Moore: (from left) Marianne Craig Moore, Mary Moore Reeves and Sarah E. Moore, in the May 4 ceremony at the Library celebrating the commemorative stamp issued in honor of this important 20th century poet. A Library of Congress pictorial cancellation, "Poetry Is a National Resource," was issued for the occasion.

WHCLIST Holds Meeting at Library of Congress

The general meeting of the White House Conference on Library and Information Services Task Force (WHCLIST) was held April 23, 1990, during National Library Week, at the Library of Congress.

The meeting, called to order by Joan Ress Reeves, WHCLIST chair and lay delegate from Rhode Island, focused on several matters (1) WHCLIST congressional activities, (2) introduction of Linda Resnik as executive director of the White House Conference on Library and Information Services II, (3) the 11th annual WHCLIST meeting and (4) pre-White House Conference activities.

Eileen Cooke, director of the American Library Association's (ALA) Washington office, distributed a residential statement, issued for National Library Week, saluting the "well-trained and knowledgeable professionals at every local library." The statement goes on to say that "illiteracy is one of America's most fundamental concerns," touching the major theme of the second White House Conference on Library and Information Services (WHCLIS), "Library and Information Services for Literacy, Productivity and Democracy."

Ms. Cooke reminded all present to make an effort to see representatives of the House and Senate Labor-HHS-Education Appropriations subcommittees and to petition for completion of funding for WHCLIS II, to be held July 9–13, 1991, in Washington.

A special interest group, the Network Advisory Committee chaired by Henriette D. Avram, associate librarian for Collections Services at the Library of Congress, is actively planning a preconference for December 1990.

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
OFFICE SYSTEMS SERVICES
PRINTING AND PROCESSING SECTION
WASHINGTON, DC 20540

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE $300

250

FIRST CLASS

U.S. OFFICIAL MAIL
WASHINGTON JUL 11'90 D.C.
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE $300
U.S. POSTAGE
0.45
E-METER 6081597

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
INFORMATION BULLETIN
ISSN 0041-7904

If you wish to be removed from the mailing list for this publication check here ☐ and return this page to the above address. If change is required enter on address label and return.

016320 005
Univ Microfilms International
ATTN Serials Acquisitions Dept
300 North Zeeb Road
Ann Arbor MI 48106